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Impact One ApS

Messevej 12
9600 Aars
CVR No. 43694472

Annual report 08.12.2022 - 31.12.2023

The Annual General Meeting adopted the annual report on 04.07.2024

Heine Pedersen
Chairman of the General Meeting

Contents

Entity details

Entity

Impact One ApS

Messevej 12

9600 Aars

Business Registration No.: 43694472

Registered office: Vesthimmerlands

Financial year: 08.12.2022 - 31.12.2023

Board of Directors

Nina Kristine Hoffmann von Holten, board member

Mats Andreas Hedlund

Martin Donatien-Xavier Alexandre J

Executive Board

Mats Andreas Hedlund

Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Østre Havnepromenade 26, 4th floor
9000 Aalborg

Statement by Management on the annual report

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report of Impact One ApS for the financial year 08.12.2022 - 31.12.2023.

The annual report is presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements and the parent financial statements give a true and fair view of the Group's and the Parent's financial position at 31.12.2023 and of the results of their operations and the consolidated cash flows for the financial year 08.12.2022 - 31.12.2023.

We believe that the management commentary contains a fair review of the affairs and conditions referred to therein.

We recommend the annual report for adoption at the Annual General Meeting.

Aars, 04.07.2024

Executive Board

Mats Andreas Hedlund

Board of Directors

Nina Kristine Hoffmann von Holten
board member

Mats Andreas Hedlund

Martin Donatien-Xavier Alexandre J

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Impact One ApS

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements and the parent financial statements of Impact One ApS for the financial year 08.12.2022 - 31.12.2023, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies, for the Group as well as the Parent, and the consolidated cash flow statement. The consolidated financial statements and the parent financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements and the parent financial statements give a true and fair view of the Group's and the Parent's financial position at 31.12.2023 and of the results of their operations and the consolidated cash flows for the financial year 08.12.2022 - 31.12.2023 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements and the parent financial statements" section of this auditor’s report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants’ International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Management's responsibilities for the consolidated financial statements and the parent financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of consolidated financial statements and parent financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act, and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements and parent financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements and the parent financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Group's and the Entity’s ability to continue as a going concern, for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and for using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the consolidated financial statements and the parent financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements and the parent financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements and the parent financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements and parent financial statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements and the parent financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's and the Entity's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the consolidated financial statements and the parent financial statements, and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's and the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements and the parent financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group and the Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements and the parent financial statements, including the disclosures in the notes, and whether the consolidated financial statements and the parent financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Statement on the management commentary

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements and the parent financial statements does not cover the management commentary, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements and the parent financial statements, our responsibility is to read the management commentary and, in doing so, consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements and the parent financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management commentary provides the information required by relevant law and regulations.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the management commentary is in accordance with the consolidated financial statements and the parent financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements in the relevant law and regulations. We did not identify any material misstatement of the management commentary.

Aalborg, 04.07.2024

Deloitte
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR No. 33963556

Jakob Olesen
State Authorised Public Accountant
Identification No (MNE) mne34492

Management commentary

Financial highlights

	2022/23 DKK'000
Key figures	
Gross profit/loss	50,960
Operating profit/loss	(21,937)
Net financials	(15,897)
Profit/loss for the year	(36,747)
Balance sheet total	490,897
Investments in property, plant and equipment	3,869
Equity	319,363
Cash flows from operating activities	16,366
Cash flows from investing activities	(428,756)
Cash flows from financing activities	448,725
Ratios	
Return on equity (%)	(23.01)
Equity ratio (%)	65.06

Financial highlights are defined and calculated in accordance with the current version of "Recommendations & Ratios" issued by the CFA Society Denmark.

Return on equity (%):
Profit/loss for the year* 100
Average equity

Equity ratio (%):
Equity * 100
Balance sheet total

Primary activities

Impact One ApS' primary activities are investment in the Renewtech group through Impact Two ApS.

Renewtech is a circular IT group providing refurbished IT enterprise hardware. The group purchases used enterprise hardware from suppliers. The hardware is carefully sorted and tested, data is securely erased, products are refurbished, cleaned and stored in the warehouse and ultimately sold to B2B customers worldwide. The Renewtech Group contributes to the circular economy by extending the life of IT hardware, reducing the CO2 footprint and minimizing e-waste.

Development in activities and finances

Market development:

Over several years, the demand for circular hardware has shown consistent annual growth, with an accelerated increase during the COVID-19 pandemic, particularly in 2021-2022. This surge was driven by favorable circumstances such as supply chain shortages from manufacturers, which heightened the demand for refurbished products. However, during 2023, the market experienced a correction, normalizing post-COVID demand. This adjustment caused a temporary ripple effect in the indirect channel, leading to a reduced demand from brokers to offset the discrepancy between inventory and the price levels prevalent during the COVID period versus those needed to meet the normalized demand. Consequently, this resulted in lower sales and gross margin on the broker segment.

Despite the challenges in the broker market, the end-user market has continued to exhibit growth, supported by favorable regulatory and legislative developments (e.g. CSRD legislation), sustained demand for sustainable business practices, and the necessity for companies to reduce their total cost of ownership. These factors have driven a preference for refurbished products, which are offered at attractive prices compared to new hardware.

Investment in M&A capabilities: An essential part of our M&A strategy is to add the necessary competences within M&A to the company. From the 1 of August 2023, we have therefore hired an experienced Head of M&A & Business Development to facilitate and implement this strategy.

Renewtech: Acquisition and Name Change:

In Q4 2023, Kimbrer Computer successfully completed its acquisition of Renewtech, a Dutch circular IT company specializing in refurbished A-brand networking hardware. This acquisition presents significant advantages for up- and cross-selling within the combined product and service portfolio. It marks a crucial step in Kimbrer Computer's ambitious growth strategy, enabling the capture of additional market share, expansion of product and service offerings, access to an attractive end-customer base, and enhancement of its international footprint.

Following the acquisition, Kimbrer Computer rebranded itself as Renewtech in early 2024 to reflect its international presence and leverage the descriptive benefits of the Renewtech brand for marketing and employer branding purposes.

The unified companies now operate under a single name and visual identity in Denmark, The Netherlands, and serve customers in over 80 countries worldwide.

Outlook

The market conditions are expected to remain favourable. An increased activity level and profit in the amount 2 - 12 million DKK is expected.

Use of financial instruments

Foreing currency risks: More than 80% of the turnover is invoiced in foreign currency which means that profit cash flows and equity are affected by the exchange rate development for a number of currencies. It is the company's policy to hedge the most significant commercial currency risks. Hedging takes place primarily via ongoing hedging of receivables in USD, GBP, CHF and EUR with corresponding debts and draws on currency accounts. The company does not enter into speculative currency transactions.

Interest rate risks: As a result of the group's solvency and financial preparedness moderate changes in the interest rate level will not have any significant direct effect on the earnings. Interest rate risks are therefore not hedged. The group's interest-bearing debt to credit institutions amounts to approx. DKK 137 million. Loan agreements are with variable interest rates, which means that profit/loss, cash flows and equity are affected by the development in the interest rate level.
The management continuously monitors the development of interest rate

Price risks: To minimize the price risks, we follow the price level in market very closely and make all necessary adjustments to our price settings through strict and timely product and inventory management.

Knowledge resources

Each year the group invests considerable resources in training the groups employees at all levels of the organization. Investments in competence development are increasing and constitute an essential pillar in the groups continued development.

Environmental performance

At Renewtech, we maintain a strong focus on the circular economy by extending the lifecycle of used servers, storage devices, and networking equipment in preventing premature electronic waste.

Our repair and refurbishment services enable a high degree of reuse of used IT equipment, which helps reduce resource consumption by producing new equipment.

Our Co2 calculator shows our customers how much they reduce Co2 emissions by buying used IT equipment instead of new IT equipment. In 2023, Renewtech has helped our customers save more than 8000 tonnes of Co2.

We also introduced "Renewcare", providing third-party maintenance for Renewtech's refurbished products. This initiative aims to demonstrate to our clients that servicing and regularly maintaining refurbished products is both environmentally beneficial and cost-effective,.

Consolidated income statement for 2022/23

	Notes	2022/23 DKK
Gross profit/loss		**50,959,894**
Staff costs	2	(39,882,319)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses	3	(33,014,091)
Operating profit/loss		**(21,936,516)**
Other financial income	4	700,430
Other financial expenses	5	(16,597,429)
Profit/loss before tax		**(37,833,515)**
Tax on profit/loss for the year	6	1,086,841
Profit/loss for the year	7	**(36,746,674)**

Consolidated balance sheet at 31.12.2023

Assets

	Notes	2022/23 DKK
Goodwill		362,916,184
Intangible assets	8	**362,916,184**
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		3,002,604
Leasehold improvements		181,779
Property, plant and equipment	9	**3,184,383**
Fixed assets		**366,100,567**
Manufactured goods and goods for resale		47,713,346
Prepayments for goods		3,722,892
Inventories		**51,436,238**
Trade receivables		31,549,275
Deferred tax	10	332,076
Other receivables		3,993,108
Prepayments	11	1,151,352
Receivables		**37,025,811**
Cash		**36,334,855**
Current assets		**124,796,904**
Assets		**490,897,471**

Equity and liabilities

	Notes	2022/23 DKK
Contributed capital	12	176,853,698
Retained earnings		142,508,890
Equity		**319,362,588**
Debt to other credit institutions		128,489,263
Other payables		87,700
Non-current liabilities other than provisions	13	**128,576,963**
Current portion of non-current liabilities other than provisions	13	9,000,000
Bank loans		366,104
Prepayments received from customers		1,589,081
Trade payables		16,771,760
Tax payable		4,838,469
Other payables		10,392,506
Current liabilities other than provisions		**42,957,920**
Liabilities other than provisions		**171,534,883**
Equity and liabilities		**490,897,471**
Events after the balance sheet date	1	
Unrecognised rental and lease commitments	15	
Assets charged and collateral	16	
Non-arm's length related party transactions	17	
Subsidiaries	18	

Consolidated statement of changes in equity for 2022/23

	Contributed capital DKK	Share premium DKK	Retained earnings DKK	Total DKK
Contributed upon formation	40,000	40,000	0	80,000
Increase of capital	224,361,128	47,062,341	0	271,423,469
Decrease of capital	(132,246,973)	132,246,973	0	0
Capital increase by debt conversion	84,699,543	0	0	84,699,543
Transferred from share premium	0	(179,255,564)	179,255,564	0
Costs related to equity transactions	0	(93,750)	0	(93,750)
Profit/loss for the year	0	0	(36,746,674)	(36,746,674)
Equity end of year	**176,853,698**	**0**	**142,508,890**	**319,362,588**

Consolidated cash flow statement for 2022/23

	Notes	2022/23 DKK
Operating profit/loss		(21,936,516)
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses		33,014,091
Working capital changes	14	21,717,128
Cash flow from ordinary operating activities		**32,794,703**
Financial income received		700,430
Financial expenses paid		(16,374,513)
Taxes refunded/(paid)		(754,518)
Cash flows from operating activities		**16,366,102**
Acquisition etc. of property, plant and equipment		(287,965)
Acquisition of enterprises		(428,467,802)
Cash flows from investing activities		**(428,755,767)**
Free cash flows generated from operations and investments before financing		**(412,389,665)**
Loans raised		137,217,982
Repayments of loans etc.		(17,886,600)
Cash capital increase		268,673,290
Costs incurred during change of contributed capital		(93,750)
Change in short term debt		(23,885,945)
Loan raised and converted to equity		84,699,543
Cash flows from financing activities		**448,724,520**
Increase/decrease in cash and cash equivalents		**36,334,855**
Cash and cash equivalents end of year		**36,334,855**
Cash and cash equivalents at year-end are composed of:		
Cash		36,334,855
Cash and cash equivalents end of year		**36,334,855**

Notes to consolidated financial statements

1 Events after the balance sheet date

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date to this date, which would influence the evaluation of this annual report.

2 Staff costs

	2022/23 DKK
Wages and salaries	35,755,176
Pension costs	3,409,258
Other social security costs	717,885
	39,882,319

Average number of full-time employees	**61**

Management has not received any remuneration in the financial year.

3 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

	2022/23 DKK
Amortisation of intangible assets	32,329,289
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	684,802
	33,014,091

4 Other financial income

	2022/23 DKK
Other interest income	303,211
Exchange rate adjustments	397,219
	700,430

5 Other financial expenses

	2022/23 DKK
Financial expenses from group enterprises	4,957,639
Other interest expenses	11,368,509
Other financial expenses	271,281
	16,597,429

6 Tax on profit/loss for the year

	2022/23
	DKK
Current tax	(513,265)
Change in deferred tax	(573,576)
	(1,086,841)

7 Proposed distribution of profit/loss

	2022/23
	DKK
Retained earnings	(36,746,674)
	(36,746,674)

8 Intangible assets

	Goodwill
	DKK
Addition through business combinations etc	395,245,473
Cost end of year	**395,245,473**
Amortisation for the year	(32,329,289)
Amortisation and impairment losses end of year	**(32,329,289)**
Carrying amount end of year	**362,916,184**

9 Property, plant and equipment

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Leasehold improvements
	DKK	DKK
Addition through business combinations etc	3,426,968	154,252
Additions	223,120	64,845
Cost end of year	**3,650,088**	**219,097**
Depreciation for the year	(647,484)	(37,318)
Depreciation and impairment losses end of year	**(647,484)**	**(37,318)**
Carrying amount end of year	**3,002,604**	**181,779**

10 Deferred tax

	2022/23
	DKK
Property, plant and equipment	(9,000)
Receivables	(189,000)
Liabilities other than provisions	51,000
Tax losses carried forward	479,076
Deferred tax	**332,076**

Changes during the year	2022/23 DKK
Recognised in the income statement	573,576
Acquired through business combinations	(241,500)
End of year	**332,076**

Deferred tax assets
Usage is expected in the group in the next 3-5 years.

11 Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses for subscriptions, licenses, insurance, etc.

12 Contributed capital

	Number	Par value DKK	Nominal value DKK	Recorded par value DKK
AA-shares	30,915,333	1.00	30,915,333	30,915,333
A-shares	94,862,742	1.00	94,862,742	94,862,742
B-shares	51,075,623	1.00	51,075,623	51,075,623
	176,853,698		**176,853,698**	**176,853,698**

Shares hold preemption-right within its own share class and differentiated economic rights.

AA-shares shall have the same rights as the A-shares, however, with a different allocation date with respect to the Maximum Amount corresopnding to a total of

A-shares shall be entitled to dividends up to an amount equal to the Maximum Amount.

B-shares shall subsequently be entitled to all dividends exceeding the Maximum Amount.

13 Non-current liabilities other than provisions

	Due within 12 months 2022/23 DKK	Due after more than 12 months 2022/23 DKK	Outstanding after 5 years 2022/23 DKK
Debt to other credit institutions	9,000,000	128,489,263	0
Other payables	0	87,700	87,700
	9,000,000	**128,576,963**	**87,700**

14 Changes in working capital

	2022/23 DKK
Increase/decrease in inventories	18,963,076
Increase/decrease in receivables	1,357,030
Increase/decrease in trade payables etc.	1,397,022
	21,717,128

15 Unrecognised rental and lease commitments

	2022/23 DKK
Total liabilities under rental or lease agreements until maturity	**14,422,594**

16 Assets charged and collateral

The group has provided a company charge in Renewtech ApS of DKK 15,000k related to inventories and trade receivables. The carrying amount of charged assets is DKK 70,864k.

17 Non-arm's length related party transactions

Only non-arm's length related party transactions are disclosed in the annual report. No such transactions were conducted during the financial year.

18 Subsidiaries

	Registered in	Corporate form	Ownership %
Impat Two ApS	Denmark	ApS	100.00
Renewtech ApS*	Denmark	ApS	100.00
Renewtech GmbH**	Switzerland	GmbH	100.00
Renewtech B.V.***	The Netherlands	BV	100.00
RenewCare GmbH***	Switzerland	GmbH	100.00
Renewtech Spain S.l.***	Spain	SL	100.00

*Owned through Impact Two ApS
**Owned through Renewtech ApS
***Owned through Renewtech GmbH.

Parent income statement for 2022/23

	Notes	2022/23 DKK
Gross profit/loss		**(58,827)**
Income from investments in group enterprises		(36,729,265)
Other financial income	2	4,994,583
Other financial expenses	3	(4,957,639)
Profit/loss before tax		**(36,751,148)**
Tax on profit/loss for the year		4,474
Profit/loss for the year	4	**(36,746,674)**

Parent balance sheet at 31.12.2023

Assets

	Notes	2022/23 DKK
Investments in group enterprises		296,992,885
Financial assets	5	**296,992,885**
Fixed assets		**296,992,885**
Receivables from group enterprises		22,520,466
Joint taxation contribution receivable		4,474
Receivables		**22,524,940**
Cash		**193,104**
Current assets		**22,718,044**
Assets		**319,710,929**

Equity and liabilities

	Notes	2022/23 DKK
Contributed capital		176,853,698
Retained earnings		142,508,890
Equity		**319,362,588**
Trade payables		150,000
Payables to group enterprises		198,341
Current liabilities other than provisions		**348,341**
Liabilities other than provisions		**348,341**
Equity and liabilities		**319,710,929**
Events after the balance sheet date	1	
Employees	6	
Contingent liabilities	7	
Assets charged and collateral	8	
Related parties with controlling interest	9	
Non-arm's length related party transactions	10	

Parent statement of changes in equity for 2022/23

	Contributed capital DKK	Share premium DKK	Retained earnings DKK	Total DKK
Contributed upon formation	40,000	40,000	0	80,000
Increase of capital	224,361,128	47,062,341	0	271,423,469
Decrease of capital	(132,246,973)	132,246,973	0	0
Capital increase by debt conversion	84,699,543	0	0	84,699,543
Transferred from share premium	0	(179,255,564)	179,255,564	0
Costs related to equity transactions	0	(93,750)	0	(93,750)
Profit/loss for the year	0	0	(36,746,674)	(36,746,674)
Equity end of year	**176,853,698**	**0**	**142,508,890**	**319,362,588**

Notes to parent financial statements

1 Events after the balance sheet date

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date to this date, which would influence the evaluation of this annual report.

2 Other financial income

	2022/23 DKK
Financial income from group enterprises	4,948,114
Other interest income	23,712
Exchange rate adjustments	22,757
	4,994,583

3 Other financial expenses

	2022/23 DKK
Financial expenses from group enterprises	4,957,639
	4,957,639

4 Proposed distribution of profit and loss

	2022/23 DKK
Retained earnings	(36,746,674)
	(36,746,674)

5 Financial assets

	Investments in group enterprises DKK
Additions	333,722,150
Cost end of year	**333,722,150**
Share of profit/loss for the year	(36,729,265)
Impairment losses end of year	**(36,729,265)**
Carrying amount end of year	**296,992,885**

A specification of investments in subsidiaries is evident from the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

6 Employees

The Entity has no employees other than the Executive Board. Management has not received any remuneration.

7 Contingent liabilities

The Entity serves as the administration company in a Danish joint taxation arrangement. According to the joint taxation provisions of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the Entity is therefore liable for income taxes etc. for the jointly taxed entities, and also for obligations, if any, relating to the withholding of tax on interest, royalties and dividends for these entities.

8 Assets charged and collateral

Shares in Impact Two nominally DKK 258.794.945 are provided as security for bank debt.
Self-indebted for DKK 144,000,000 against Impact Two for bank debt..
Self-indebted for DKK 25,312,000 against Kimbrer Computer for bank debt.

9 Related parties with controlling interest

Bill TopCo S.á r.l., Luxembourg owns all shares in Impact One ApS, thus exercising control.
Trill Impact Platform S.ä.r.l, Luxembourg owns all shares in Bull TopCo S.á r.l., thus exercising control.

10 Non-arm's length related party transactions

	Parent DKK	Subsidiaries DKK
Debt conversion received	84,699,543	0
Debt conversion given	0	84,699,543
Group contributions given	0	69,188,205

Accounting policies

Reporting class

This annual report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing reporting class C enterprises (medium).

Recognition and measurement

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable as a result of a prior event that future economic benefits will flow to the Entity, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the Entity has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a prior event, and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Entity, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Measurement subsequent to initial recognition is effected as described below for each financial statement item.

Anticipated risks and losses that arise before the time of presentation of the annual report and that confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date are considered at recognition and measurement.

Income is recognised in the income statement when earned, whereas costs are recognised by the amounts attributable to this financial year.

Consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements comprise the Parent and the group enterprises (subsidiaries) that are controlled by the Parent. Control is achieved by the Parent, either directly or indirectly, holding more than 50% of the voting rights or in any other way possibly or actually exercising controlling influence.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements are prepared on the basis of the financial statements of the Parent and its subsidiaries. The consolidated financial statements are prepared by combining uniform items. On consolidation, intra-group income and expenses, intra-group accounts and dividends as well as profits and losses on transactions between the consolidated enterprises are eliminated. The financial statements used for consolidation have been prepared applying the Group's accounting policies.

Subsidiaries' financial statement items are recognised in full in the consolidated financial statements.

Investments in subsidiaries are offset at the pro rata share of such subsidiaries' net assets at the acquisition date, with net assets having been calculated at fair value.

Business combinations

Newly acquired or newly established enterprises are recognised in the financial statements from the time of acquiring or establishing such enterprises. Divested or wound-up enterprises are recognised in the income statement up to the time of their divestment or winding-up.

The purchase method is applied at the acquisition of new enterprises, under which identifiable assets and liabilities of these enterprises are measured at fair value at the acquisition date. Provisions for costs of restructuring of the enterprise acquired are only made in so far as such restructuring was decided by the enterprise acquired prior to acquisition. Allowance is made for the tax effect of restatements.

Positive differences in amount (goodwill) between cost of the acquired share and fair value of the assets and liabilities taken over are recognised in intangible assets, and they are amortised systematically over the income statement based on an individual assessment of their useful lives. If the useful life cannot be estimated reliably, it is fixed at 10 years. Useful life is reassessed annually.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences that arise between the rate at the transaction date and the rate in effect at the payment date, or the rate at the balance sheet date, are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses. Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, inventories and other non-monetary assets that have been purchased in foreign currencies are translated using historical rates.

When recognising foreign subsidiaries and associates that are independent entities, the income statements are translated at average exchange rates for the months that do not significantly deviate from the rates at the transaction date. Balance sheet items are translated using the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Goodwill is considered belonging to the independent foreign entity and is translated using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising out of the translation of foreign subsidiaries' equity at the beginning of the year at the balance sheet date exchange rates and out of the translation of income statements from average rates to the exchange rates at the balance sheet date are recognised directly in the translation reserve in equity.

Exchange adjustments of outstanding accounts with independent foreign subsidiaries, which are considered part of the total investment in the subsidiary in question, are recognised directly in the translation reserve in equity.

Public grants

Public grants are recognised when a final commitment has been received from the grantor and it is probable that the conditions of the grant will be fulfilled. Grants are recognised as income in the income statement as earned.

Income statement

Gross profit or loss

Gross profit or loss comprises revenue, other operating income, costs of sales and external expenses.

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of manufactured goods and goods for resale is recognised in the income statement when delivery is made and risk has passed to the buyer. Revenue is recognised net of VAT, duties and sales discounts and is measured at fair value of the consideration fixed.

Other operating income

Other operating income comprises income of a secondary nature as viewed in relation to the Entity's primary activities, including profit from the sale of property, plant and equipment, and salary refunds .

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises goods consumed in the financial year measured at cost, adjusted for normal inventory writedowns.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses relating to the Entity's normal activities, including expenses for premises, stationery and office supplies, marketing costs, etc. This item also includes writedowns of receivables recognised in current assets.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries, and social security contributions, pension contributions, etc. for entity staff.

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses relating to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets comprise depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses for the financial year and depreciation of goodwill in the consolidated financial statements.

Income from investments in group enterprises

Income from investments in group enterprises comprises the pro rata share of the individual enterprises' profi t/loss after full elimination of intra-group profits or losses.

Other financial income

Other financial income comprises interest income, including interest income on receivables from group enterprises, net capital or exchange gains on transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets, and tax relief under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

Other financial expenses

Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses, including interest expenses on payables to group enterprises, net capital or exchange losses on transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial liabilities, and tax surcharge under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year, which consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion attributable to the profit for the year and recognised directly in equity by the portion attributable to entries directly in equity.

The Parent is jointly taxed with all of its Danish group enterprises. The current Danish income tax is allocated among the jointly taxed entities proportionally to their taxable income (full allocation with a refund concerning tax losses).

Balance sheet

Goodwill

Goodwill is the positive difference between cost and fair value of assets and liabilities arising from acquisitions. Goodwill is amortised straight-line over its estimated useful life, which is fixed based on the experience gained by Management for each business area. For goodwill, useful life has been determined based on an assessment of whether the enterprises are strategically acquired enterprises with a strong market position and a long-term earnings profile and whether the amount of goodwill includes intangible resources of a temporary nature that cannot be separated and recognised as separate assets. Useful lives are reassessed annually. The amortisation periods used are 10 years.

Goodwill is written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Property, plant and equipment

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the acquisition price, costs directly attributable to the acquisition and preparation costs of the asset until the time when it is ready to be put into operation. .

The basis of depreciation is cost less estimated residual value after the end of useful life. Straight-line depreciation is made on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

	Useful life
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5
Leasehold improvements	5

Estimated useful lives and residual values are reassessed annually.

Items of property, plant and equipment are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Investments in group enterprises

Investments in group enterprises are recognised and measured in the parent financial statements according to the equity method. This means that investments are measured at the pro rata share of the enterprises' equity value plus unamortised goodwill and plus or minus unrealised intra-group profits or losses. Reference is made to the above section on business combinations for more details about the accounting policies applied to acquisitions of investments in group enterprises.

Upon distribution of profit or loss, net revaluation of investments in group enterprises is transferred to the reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method in equity.

Goodwill is the difference between cost of investments and fair value of the pro rata share of assets and liabilities arising from acquisitions. Goodwill is amortised straight-line over its estimated useful life, which is fixed based on the experience gained by Management for each business area. For goodwill, useful life has been determined based on an assessment of whether the enterprises are strategically acquired enterprises with a strong market position and a long-term earnings profile and whether the amount of goodwill includes intangible resources of a temporary nature that cannot be separated and recognised as separate assets. Useful lives are reassessed annually. The amortisation periods used are 10 years.

Investments in group enterprises are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Inventories
Inventories are measured at the lower of cost using the weighted average method and net realisable value.

Cost consists of purchase price plus delivery costs. Cost of manufactured goods and work in progress consists of costs of raw materials, consumables, direct labour costs and indirect production costs.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated as the estimated selling price less completion costs and costs incurred to execute sale.

Receivables
Receivables are measured at amortised cost, usually equalling nominal value, less writedowns for bad and doubtful debts.

Deferred tax
Deferred tax is recognised on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax-based value of assets and liabilities, for which the tax-based value is calculated based on the planned use of each asset. However, no deferred tax is recognised for amortisation of goodwill disallowed for tax purposes and temporary differences arising at the date of acquisition that do not result from a business combination and that do not have any effect on profit or loss or on taxable income.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised in the balance sheet at their estimated realisable value, either as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities or as net tax assets.

Joint taxation contributions payable or receivable
Current joint taxation contributions payable or receivable are recognised in the balance sheet, stated as tax computed on this year's taxable income, adjusted for prepaid tax. For tax losses, joint taxation contributions receivable are only recognised if such losses are expected to be used under the joint taxation arrangement.

Prepayments
Prepayments comprise incurred costs relating to subsequent financial years. Prepayments are measured at cost.

Cash
Cash comprises bank deposits.

Operating leases
Lease payments on operating leases are recognised on a straight-line basis in the income statement over the term of the lease.

Other financial liabilities
Other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

Debt to other credit insitutions
At the time of borrowing, debt to other credit insitutions is measured at cost which corresponds to the proceeds received less transaction costs incurred. Debt is subsequently measured at amortised cost. This means that the

difference between the proceeds at the time of borrowing and the nominal repayable amount of the loan is recognised in the income statement as a financial expense over the term of the loan applying the effective interest method.

Prepayments received from customers
Prepayments received from customers comprise amounts received from customers prior to delivery of the goods agreed or completion of the service agreed.

Tax payable or receivable
Current tax payable or receivable is recognised in the balance sheet, stated as tax computed on this year's taxable income, adjusted for prepaid tax.

Cash flow statement

The cash flow statement shows cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities, and cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and the end of the financial year.

Cash flows from operating activities are presented using the indirect method and calculated as the operating profit/loss adjusted for non-cash operating items, working capital changes, and financial income, financial expenses and income tax paid.

Cash flows from investing activities comprise payments in connection with acquisition and divestment of enterprises, activities and fixed asset investments, and purchase, development, improvement and sale, etc. of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Cash flows from financing activities comprise changes in the size or composition of the contributed capital and related costs, and the raising of loans, repayments of interest-bearing debt, including lease liabilities, purchase of treasury shares and payment of dividend.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash.

The business combinations in 2022/23 have had the following eff ect on working capital specifi ed in note 14:
Increase in inventories: 70.399
Increase in receivables: 38.050
Decrease in liabilities: -27.444